

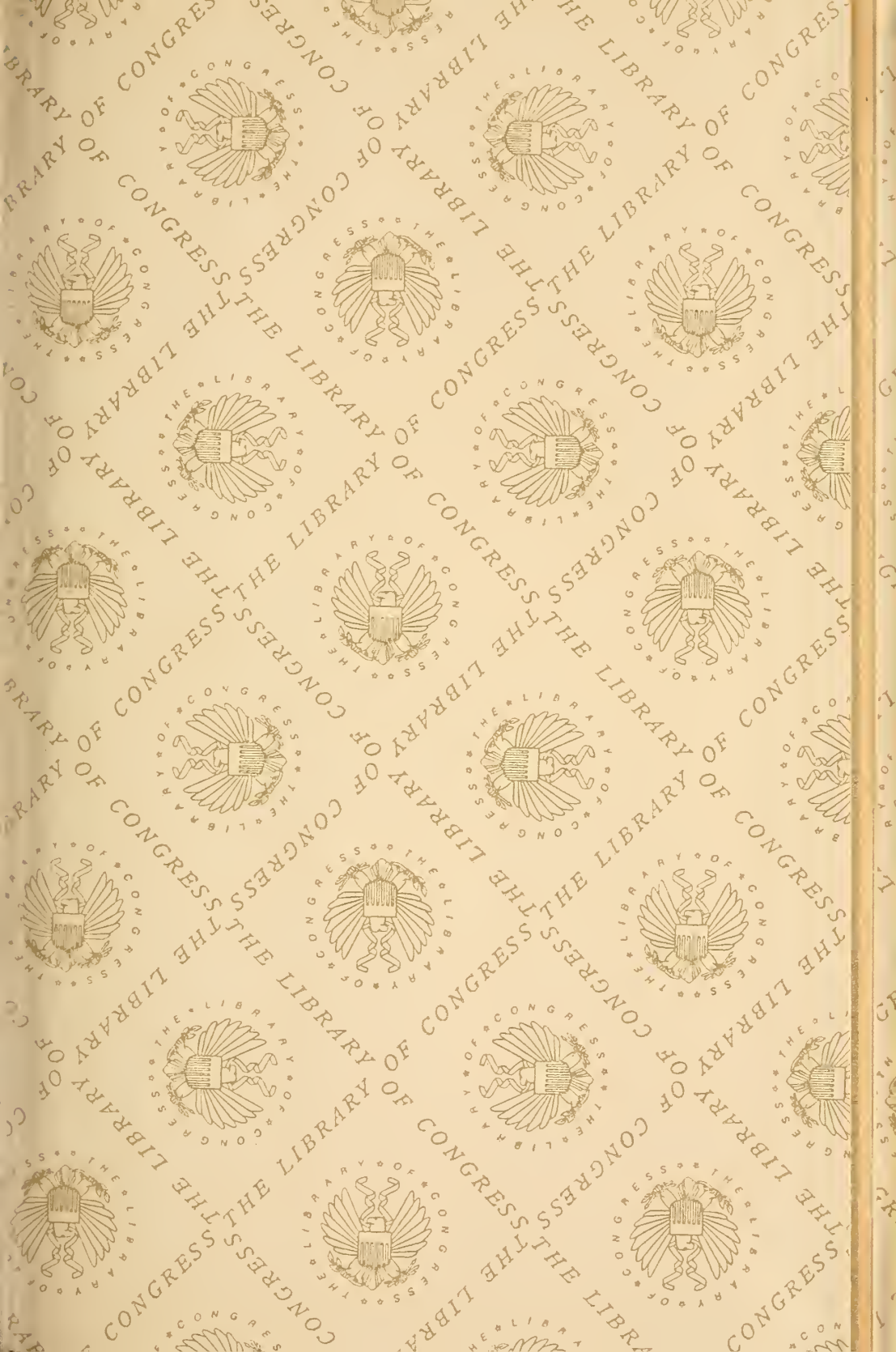
PN

1055

.M35

1879







LIBRARY
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

LIBRARY
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

LIBRARY
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

LIBRARY
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

LIBRARY
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

LIBRARY
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

LIBRARY
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

LIBRARY
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

LIBRARY
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

LIBRARY
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

LIBRARY
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

LIBRARY
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

LIBRARY
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

LIBRARY
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

LIBRARY
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

LIBRARY
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

LIBRARY
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

LIBRARY
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

2

Every Man his own Poet;

OR,

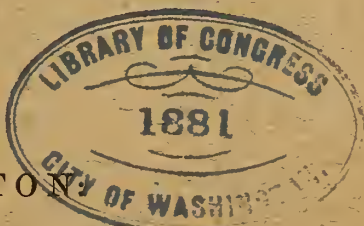
THE INSPIRED SINGER'S RECIPE BOOK.

BY A

NEWDIGATE PRIZEMAN.

ad 1879
Nuper ventosa isthæc et enormis loquacitas animos juvenum ad magna
surgentes veluti pestilenti quodam sidere afflavit. — PETRONIUS.

FIRST AMERICAN, FROM THIRD ENGLISH EDITION,
ENLARGED.



BOSTON

A. WILLIAMS AND COMPANY,

283 WASHINGTON STREET.

NEW YORK: A. BRENTANO, UNION SQUARE.

1879.

A

Fresh, Neat, and Artistic.

KING'S HANDBOOK OF BOSTON.

BY THE AUTHOR OF

"HARVARD AND ITS SURROUNDINGS."

King's Handbook of Boston, issued from the press December 15, 1878, is the largest, most complete, and best printed book of its class ever issued in Boston. Great care was exercised in its compilation; and especial pains were taken with its typography. It contains about 275 pages of descriptions of the prominent and interesting features of Boston. The illustrations comprise 125 steel, photo, and wood engravings, heliotypes, and albertypes. 25 of the illustrations are FULL PAGES IN SIZE, and include views of the New Post Office, when completed; the New English High and Latin School, when completed; the Museum of Fine Arts, when completed; the Public Library, the City Hall, the City Hospital, the Hotel Brunswick, the Boston Common, the Public Garden, the Boston Water Works, the Club Houses, the Monuments, Statues, and Fountains, the Great Fire of 1872, the Quarrel of Winthrop and Dudley, the Arrest of Andros, the Boston Herald Building, the Boston University School of Medicine, the New England Mutual Life Insurance Building, the South Boston Iron Works, the Simmons Building, Macnallar, Williams, & Parker's Establishment, the Forest Hills Cemetery, the New "Old South" Church, the New Trinity Church, and the Cathedral of the Holy Cross. The smaller illustrations include many views that have not yet appeared in books about Boston.

King's Handbook of Boston was designed for a standard work, and the design has been carried out so faithfully in every particular that it will undoubtedly find a place in the libraries of thousands of families, where a book of its class has long been needed.

The book is neatly bound in cloth covers, is printed on heavy tinted paper, and is published at the low price of \$1.00 per copy.

A. WILLIAMS & CO., PUBLISHERS, BOSTON.

Every Man his own Poet;

OR,

THE INSPIRED SINGER'S RECIPE BOOK.

BY A

NEWDIGATE PRIZEMAN.

By H. M. Allen
4215 P. 99

Nuper ventosa isthæc et enormis loquacitas animos juvenum ad magna surgentes veluti pestilenti quodam sidere afflavit. — PETRONIUS.

FIRST AMERICAN, FROM THIRD ENGLISH EDITION,
ENLARGED.



BOSTON:

A. WILLIAMS AND COMPANY,

283 WASHINGTON STREET.

NEW YORK: A. BRENTANO, UNION SQUARE.

1879.

PN 1055
M 35
1877

Cambridge:
Press of John Wilson & Son.

NOTE TO AMERICAN EDITION.

This brochure (which is now generally attributed to W. H. Mallock, the author of "The New Republic"), is reprinted by its American publishers simply with a view of supplying the demand which they have had for it; and which demand, notwithstanding their facilities as importers of English books, they have been unable to satisfy.

It may be proper to state that it achieved in England a certain amount of popularity long before the appearance of "The New Republic."

BOSTON, December, 1878.

LIBRARY
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF
TORONTO
LIBRARY
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF
TORONTO
LIBRARY
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF
TORONTO
LIBRARY
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF
TORONTO

INTRODUCTION.



O have attempted in former times a work of this description, would have seemed, we cannot deny, to savor either of presumption or of idiocy, or more probably of both. And rightly. But we live in times of progress. The mystery of yesterday is the common-place of to-day ; the Bible, which was Newton's oracle, is Professor Huxley's jest-book ; and students at the University now lose a class for not being familiar with opinions which but twenty years ago they would have been expelled for dreaming

of. Everything is moving onward swiftly and satisfactorily ; and if, when we have made all faiths fail, we can only contrive to silence the British Association, and so make all knowledge vanish away, there will lack nothing but the presence of a perfect charity to turn the nineteenth century into a complete kingdom of heaven. Amongst changes, then, so great and so hopeful — amongst the discoveries of the rights of women, the infallibility of the Pope, and the physical basis of life, it may well be doubted if the great fathers of ancient song would find, if they could come back to us, anything out of the way or ludicrous in a recipe-book for concocting poetry.

Some, indeed, object that poetry is not progressive. But on what grounds this assertion is based, it is not possible to conjecture.

Poetry is as much progressive as anything else in these days of progress. Free-thought itself shows scarcely more strikingly those three great stages which mark advance and movement. For poetry, like Free-thought, was first a work of inspiration, secondly of science, and lastly now of trick. At its first stage it was open to only here and there a genius; at its next to all intelligent men; and at its third to all the human race. Thus, just as there is no boy now, but can throw stones at the windows which Bishop Colenso has broken, so there is scarcely even a young lady but can raise flowers from the seed stolen out of Mr. Tennyson's garden.

And surely, whatever, in this its course of change, poetry may have lost in quality, is more than made up for by what it has gained in quantity. For, in the first place, it is far

pleasanter to the tastes of a scientific generation, to understand how to make bad poetry than to wonder at good; and secondly, as the end of poetry is pleasure, that we should make it each for ourselves is the very utmost that we can desire, since it is a fact in which we all agree, that nobody's verses can please a man so much as his own.

OF THE NATURE OF POETRY.

POETRY, as practised by the latest masters, is the art of expressing what is too foolish, too profane, or too indecent to be expressed in any other way. And thus, just as a consummate cook will prepare a most delicate repast out of the most poor materials, so will the modern poet concoct us a most popular poem from the weakest emotions, and the most tiresome platitudes. The only difference is, that the cook would prefer good materials if he could get them, whilst the modern poet will take the bad from choice. As far, however, as the nature of materials goes, those which the two artists work with are the same — *viz.*, animals, vege-

tables, and spirits. It was the practice of Shakespeare and other earlier masters to make use of all these together, mixing them in various proportions. But the moderns have found that it is better and far easier to employ each separately. Thus Mr. Swinburne uses very little else but animal matter in the composition of his dishes, which, it must be confessed, are somewhat unwholesome in consequence; whilst the late Mr. Wordsworth, on the contrary, confined himself almost exclusively to the confection of primrose pudding and flint soup, flavored with the lesser celandine, and only now and then a beggar-boy boiled down in it to give it a color. The robins and drowned lambs which he was wont to use, when an additional piquancy was needed, were employed so sparingly that they did not destroy in the least the general vegetable tone

of his productions ; and these form in consequence an unimpeachable Lenten diet. It is difficult to know what to say of Mr. Tennyson, as the milk and water of which his books are composed chiefly, make it almost impossible to discover what was the original nature of the materials he has boiled down in it. Mr. Shelley, too, is perhaps somewhat embarrassing to classify ; as, though spirits are what he affected most, he made use of a large amount of vegetable matter also. We shall be, probably, not far wrong in describing his material as a kind of methyllated spirits, or pure psychic alcohol, strongly tinctured with the barks of trees, and rendered below proof by a quantity of sea-water. In this division of the poets, however, into animalists, spiritualists, and vegetarians, we must not be discouraged by any such difficulties as these ; but must

bear in mind that, in whatever manner we may neatly classify anything, the exceptions and special cases will always far outnumber those to which our rule applies.

But in fact, at present, mere theory may be set entirely aside; for although in case of action, the making and adhering to a theory may be the surest guide to inconsistency and absurdity, in poetry these results can be obtained without such aid.

The following recipes, compiled from a careful analysis of the best authors, will be found, we trust, efficient guides for the composition of genuine poems. But the tyro must bear always in mind that there is no royal road to anything, and that not even the most explicit directions will make a poet all at once of even the most fatuous, the most sentimental, or the most profane.

RECIPES.



THE following are arranged somewhat in the order in which the student is recommended to begin his efforts.

About the more elaborate ones, which come later, he may use his own discretion as to which he will try first ; but he must previously have had some training in the simpler compositions, with which we deal before all others. These form, as it were, a kind of palæstra of folly, a very short training in which will suffice to break down that stiffness and self-respect in the soul, which is so incompatible with mod-

ern poetry. Taking, therefore, the silliest and commonest of all kinds of verse, and the one whose sentiments come most readily to hand in vulgar minds, we begin with directions,

HOW TO MAKE AN ORDINARY LOVE POEM.

TAKE two large and tender human hearts, which match one another perfectly. Arrange these close together, but preserve them from actual contact by placing between them some cruel barrier. Wound them both in several places, and insert through the openings thus made a fine stuffing of wild yearnings, hopeless tenderness, and a general admiration for stars. Then completely cover up one heart with a sufficient quantity of chill churchyard mould,

which may be garnished, according to taste, with dank waving weeds or tender violets: and promptly break over it the other heart.

HOW TO MAKE A PATHETIC MARINE POEM.

THIS kind of poem has the advantage of being easily produced, yet being at the same time pleasing, and not unwholesome. As, too, it admits of no variety, the chance of going wrong in it is very small. Take one midnight storm, and one fisherman's family, which, if the poem is to be a real success, should be as large and as hungry as possible, and must contain at least one innocent infant. Place this last in a cradle, with the mother singing over it, being careful that the babe be dreaming of angels, or else smiling sweetly. Stir

the father well up in the storm until he disappears. Then get ready immediately a quantity of cruel crawling foam, in which serve up the father directly on his reappearance, which is sure to take place in an hour or two, in the dull red morning. This done, a charming saline effervescence will take place amongst the remainder of the family. Pile up the agony to suit the palate, and the poem will be ready for perusal.

HOW TO MAKE AN EPIC POEM LIKE
MR. TENNYSON.

(The following, apart from its intrinsic utility, forms in itself a great literary curiosity, being the original directions from which the Poet Laureate composed the Arthurian Idyls.)

To compose an epic, some writers instruct us first to catch our hero. As, however, Mr. Carlyle is the only person on record who has

ever performed this feat, it will be best for the rest of mankind to be content with the nearest approach to a hero available ; namely, a prig. These animals are very plentiful, and easy to catch, as they delight in being run after. There are, however, many different kinds, not all equally fit for the present purpose, and amongst which it is very necessary to select the right one. Thus, for instance, there is the scientific and atheistical prig, who may be frequently observed eluding notice between the covers of the “Westminster Review ;” the Anglican prig, who is often caught exposing himself in the “Guardian ;” the Ultramontane prig, who abounds in the “Dublin Review ;” the scholarly prig, who twitters among the leaves of the “Academy ;” and the Evangelical prig, who converts the heathen, and drinks port wine. None of

these, and least of all the last, will serve for the central figure, in the present class of poem. The only one entirely suitable is the blameless variety. Take, then, one blameless prig. Set him upright in the middle of a round table, and place beside him a beautiful wife, who cannot abide prigs. Add to these one marred goodly man; and tie the three together in a bundle with a link or two of Destiny. Proceed, next, to surround this group with a large number of men and women of the nineteenth century, in fancy-ball costume, flavored with a great many very possible vices, and a few impossible virtues. Stir these briskly about for two volumes, to the great annoyance of the blameless prig, who is, however, to be kept carefully below swearing-point, for the whole time. If he once boils over into any natural action or

exclamation, he is forthwith worthless, and you must get another. Next break the wife's reputation into small pieces; and dust them well over the blameless prig. Then take a few vials of tribulation and wrath, and empty these generally over the whole ingredients of your poem: and, taking the sword of the heathen, cut into small pieces the greater part of your minor characters. Then wound slightly the head of the blameless prig; remove him suddenly from the table, and keep in a cool barge for future use.

HOW TO MAKE A POEM LIKE MR. MATTHEW ARNOLD.

TAKE one soulful of involuntary unbelief, which has been previously well flavored with self-satisfied despair. Add to this one beauti-

ful text of Scripture. Mix these well together; and as soon as ebullition commences, grate in finely a few regretful allusions to the New Testament and the Lake of Tiberias, one constellation of stars, half-a-dozen allusions to the nineteenth century, one to Goethe, one to Mont Blanc, or the Lake of Geneva; and one also, if possible, to some personal bereavement. Flavor the whole with a mouthful of "faiths" and "infinities," and a mixed mouthful of "passions," "finites," and "yearnings." This class of poem is concluded, usually, with some question, about which we have to observe only that it shall be impossible to answer.

HOW TO MAKE AN IMITATION OF MR. BROWNING.

TAKE rather a coarse view of things in general. In the midst of this place a man and a

woman, her and her ankles, tastefully arranged on a slice of Italy, or the country about Pornic. Cut an opening across the breast of each, until the soul becomes visible, but be very careful that none of the body be lost during the operation. Pour into each breast as much as it will hold of the new strong wine of love; and, for fear they should take cold by exposure, cover them quickly up with a quantity of obscure classical quotations, a few familiar allusions to an unknown period of history, and a half-destroyed fresco by an early master, varied every now and then with a reference to the fugues or toccatas of a quite-forgotten composer.

If the poem be still intelligible, take a pen and remove carefully all the necessary particles.

HOW TO MAKE A MODERN PRE-RAPHAELITE POEM.

TAKE a packet of fine selected early English, containing no words but such as are obsolete and unintelligible. Pour this into about double the quantity of entirely new English, which must have never been used before, and which you must compose yourself, fresh, as it is wanted. Mix these together thoroughly till they assume a color quite different from any tongue that was ever spoken, and the material will be ready for use.

Determine the number of stanzas of which your poem shall consist, and select a corresponding number of the most archaic or most peculiar words in your vocabulary, allotting one of these to each stanza; and pour in the other words round them, until the entire poem is filled in.

This kind of composition is usually cast in shapes. These, though not numerous — amounting, in all, to something under a dozen — it would take too long to describe minutely here; and a short visit to Mr. ——'s shop, in King Street, where they are kept in stock, would explain the whole of them. A favorite one, however, is the following, which is of very easy construction. Take three damozels, dressed in straight night-gowns. Pull their hairpins out, and let their hair tumble all about their shoulders. A few stars may be sprinkled into this with advantage. Place an aureole about the head of each, and give each a lily in her hand, about half the size of herself. Bend their necks all different ways, and set them in a row before a stone wall, with an apple-tree between each, and some large flowers at their feet. Trees and flowers

of the right sort are very plentiful in church windows. When you have arranged all these objects rightly, take a cast of them in the softest part of your brain, and pour in your word-composition as above described.

This kind of poem is much improved by what is called a burden. This consists of a few jingling words, generally of an archaic character, about which we have only to be careful that they have no reference to the subject of the poem they are to ornament. They are inserted without variation between the stanzas.

In conclusion, we would remark to beginners that this sort of composition must be attempted only in a perfectly vacant atmosphere; so that no grains of common-sense may injure the work whilst in progress.

HOW TO MAKE A NARRATIVE POEM LIKE
MR. ROBERT MORRIS.

TAKE about sixty pages-full of the same word-mixture as that described in the preceding; and dilute it with a double quantity of mild modern Anglo-Saxon. Pour this composition into two vessels of equal size, and into one of these empty a small mythological story. If this does not put your readers to sleep soon enough, add to it the rest of the language in the remaining vessel.

HOW TO MAKE A SPASMODIC POEM LIKE
MR. ROBERT BUCHANAN.

THIS is a very troublesome kind of poem to make, as it requires more effort and straining than any other. You are yourself also one of the principal ingredients; and it is

well, therefore, to warn you, before you use yourself for this purpose, that you will be good for nothing else after you have done so. The other ingredients, which, like those of a quack medicine, are mostly gathered under the moon, or in a planetary hour, must be first prepared as follows.

For a poem of a hundred lines (enough to satisfy one person) take ten verses-full of star-dew, twenty-five verses-full of the tides of night, fifteen of passion-pale proud women, well idealized, five of starry ice-crystals, ten of dank grass and night-shade, fifteen of aching solitude, and twenty of frost-silvered mountain peaks, bubbling runnels, and the sea. Into these put the moon, with stars *ad libitum*; and sprinkle the whole over with broken panes of a Grub-street garret window. This done, your next step is to prepare *your-*

self. The simplest way is to proceed as follows :

Take yourself, and make eyes at it in the glass until you think it looks like Keats, or the "Boy Chatterton." Then take an infinite yearning to be a poet, and a profound conviction that you never can be one, and try to stifle the latter. This you will not be able to do. The aim of the endeavor is to make the conviction restive. Then put the two together into yourself ; and the conviction will immediately begin to splutter, and disturb you. This you will mistake for the struggles of genius, and you will shortly after be thrown into the most violent convulsions. As soon as you feel these beginning, jump into the middle of your other ingredients ; your movements will before long whip them up into an opaque froth, which

as soon as you are tired out and become quiet, will settle, and leave your head protruding from the centre. Sprinkle the whole with imitation heart's-blood, and serve.

HOW TO MAKE A SATANIC POEM LIKE THE LATE LORD BYRON.

(This recipe is inserted for the benefit of those poets who desire to attain what is called originality. This is only to be got by following some model of a past generation, which has ceased to be made use of by the public at large. We do not, however, recommend this course, feeling sure that all writers in the end will derive far more real satisfaction from producing fashionable, than original verses ; which two things it is impossible to do at the same time.)

TAKE a couple of fine deadly sins ; and let them hang before your eyes until they become racy. Then take them down, dissect them, and stew them for some time in a solution of weak remorse ; after which they are to be devilled with mock-despair.

HOW TO MAKE A PATRIOTIC POEM LIKE
MR. SWINBURNE.

TAKE one blaspheming patriot, who has been hung or buried for some time, together with the oppressed country belonging to him. Soak these in a quantity of rotten sentiment, till they are completely sodden; and in the mean while get ready an indefinite number of Christian kings and priests. Kick these till they are nearly dead; add copiously broken fragments of the Catholic church, and mix all together. Place them in a heap upon the oppressed country; season plentifully with very coarse expressions; and on the top carefully arrange your patriot, garnished with laurel or with parsley; surround with artificial hopes for the future, which are never meant to be tasted. This kind of poem is cooked in verbiage, flavored with

Liberty, the taste of which is much heightened by the introduction of a few high gods, and the game of Fortune. The amount of verbiage which liberty is capable of flavoring, is practically infinite.

CONCLUSION.



WE regret to have to offer this work to the public in its present incomplete state, the whole of that part treating in detail of the most recent section of modern English poetry, *viz.*, the blasphemous and the obscene, being completely wanting. It was found necessary to issue this from an eminent publishing firm in Holywell Street, Strand, where, by an unforeseen casualty, the entire first edition was seized by the police, and is at present in the hands of the Society for the Suppression of Vice. We

incline, however, to trust that this loss will have but little effect; as indecency and profanity are things in which, even to the dullest, external instruction is a luxury, rather than a necessity. Those of our readers, who, either from sense, self-respect, or other circumstances, are in need of a special training in these subjects, will find excellent professors of them in any public-house, during the late hours of the evening; where the whole sum and substance of the fieriest school of modern poetry is delivered nightly; needing only a little dressing and flavoring with artificial English to turn it into very excellent verse.


"An Artistic Gem."

Harvard and its Surroundings

By MOSES KING,

OF HARVARD COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Copiously illustrated with excellent Heliotypes, Engravings, and Etchings. Square 12mo. Crimson cloth, \$1.50; paper, \$1.00.

 Mailed, postage paid, on receipt of price.

This little book is almost indispensable to any library. The subject-matter is so ingeniously arranged, so accurately collated, and so complete in its way, that the book at once becomes a useful reference book, guide book, and history of Harvard University and its historical vicinity, which includes the many noted places of Old Cambridge. There are nearly seventy illustrations, about forty of which are heliotype-photographs, all numbered and arranged in the order of the text and the route laid out on the key-plan. These illustrations are of a high order, and make the book valuable as a complete album or *souvenir* of Harvard University. The revision of the text has been made by the officers in charge of the various departments, and is reliable in every particular. The book is printed on heavy tinted paper, and its typographical work is excellent.

President Eliot says: "It is a very accurate, convenient, and pretty little book."

Rev. A. P. Peabody, D.D., says: "This is a book made with great care, executed with good taste, and containing a large amount of valuable information."

Henry W. Longfellow says: "This is an interesting and convenient little volume."

Oliver Wendell Holmes says: "I find your little book a very satisfactory guide to the most interesting Cambridge localities, well written, well arranged, and exceedingly well illustrated. I must not praise it as if I had carefully studied all its details; but I am disposed to be something more than pleased to see so compact, so well filled, so handsomely presented a manual for the use of the stranger in the University city, — one, too, which the native of the town will find to contain much that he has forgotten and not a little which he has never known."

"A perfect gem, very artistically executed, and giving a great deal of information in a very compact shape." — *S. B. Noyes, Librarian Mercantile Library, Brooklyn.*

"It is a gem of a book, neat, compact, and charmingly illustrated. It is a model compilation in all respects." — *W. F. Poole, Librarian Public Library, Chicago.*

PUBLISHED BY A. WILLIAMS & CO., BOSTON.

858
ENGLISH PUBLISHERS' DEPOT.

A. WILLIAMS & CO.,
FOREIGN & AMERICAN BOOKSELLERS,
AND PERIODICAL DEALERS,

Have always on hand the best works in all classes of literature, including

HISTORY,	DRAMA,
BIOGRAPHY,	FINANCE,
TRAVEL,	POLITICAL SCIENCE,
FICTION,	THEOLOGY,
POETRY,	LOCAL HISTORY.

Many of them in fine bindings, suitable

For the Collector and Gentleman's Library.

Special attention is also called to their very complete assortment of

AGRICULTURAL, MECHANICAL, MEDICAL,
AND SCIENTIFIC BOOKS.

Send for Catalogue.

283 WASHINGTON STREET, COR. SCHOOL STREET,
BOSTON.

LIBRARY OF THE
CONGRESS
1877

Deacidified using the Bookkeeper process
Neutralizing agent: Magnesium Oxide
Treatment Date: Sept. 2007

Preservation Technologies

A WORLD LEADER IN PAPER PRESERVATION

111 Thomson Park Drive
Cranberry Township, PA 16066
(724) 779-2111



DOBBS BROS.
LIBRARY BINDING

AUG 69
ST. AUGUSTINE
FLA.



32084

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



0 021 036 375 0